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GLOSSARY OF TERMS PERTAINING  
TO DEFECTS IN YARNS MADE  
FROM NATURAL FIBRES

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# Indian Standard

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS PERTAINING TO DEFECTS IN YARNS MADE FROM NATURAL FIBRES

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## *Indian Standard*

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS PERTAINING TO DEFECTS IN YARNS MADE FROM NATURAL FIBRES

### 0. FOREWORD

**0.1** This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 15 June 1985, after the draft finalized by the Physical Methods of Test Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

**0.2** This standard has been prepared in order to clarify various types of defects in spun yarns made from natural fibres or their blends. It is based on the prevalent practices and interpretations in the textile industry and trade.

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### 1. SCOPE

**1.1** This standard prescribes definitions of terms pertaining to defects in yarns.

### 2. DEFINITIONS

**Bad Cast** — An abruptly increased diameter in a raw silk thread. Usually caused by the improper joining of a single cocoon filament to the thread during the reeling operation.

**Burl** — A small knot or lump in thread or cloth.

**Clearing (Yarn)** — The process of removing imperfections, such as slubs, thick places, thin places, neps, projecting impurities, etc, from the body of the yarn.

**Cockled Yarn (Linen)** — Yarn with isolated loops of fibres protruding from the yarn surface owing to the relaxation of adjacent fibres that have previously been stretched during process.

**Cockled Yarn** — Defective yarn featured by small slubs usually caused by irregular drafting due to the presence of fibres which are too long for the roll settings.

**Cork Screw Yarn** — A term which, when applied to conventional folded yarns, indicates that the yarn is faulty due to spiralling of one or more of the component ends. This may be caused by one or more of the component ends differing in count, twist direction, twist level, or tension from the remainder.

**Corkscrews, Heavy** — Imperfections in cocoon filament that are more than twice the diameter of the yarn, they cause damage if not removed.

**Cottering** — The entanglement of the fibres or filament of a yarn, or of one yarn with another, occurring during their passage through the guiding elements of winding, warping or knitting machines.

**Fine End** — A silk warp thread that is thin in places because all of the filaments supposed to make up the full ply are not present; mainly caused by laxity on the part of the reeler.

**Flecked** — Yarn or cloth with a flaw caused by spots or off-colour dots.

**Kinky Yarn** — A lively or snarly yarn.

**Kink** — A place in a yarn where it has doubled back on itself and twisted in the manner of a ply yarn. Usually caused by extra twist.

**Kinky Weft** — Weft yarn which has been spun with too much twist, and which has a tendency to loop back on itself in the shed during weaving.

**Lousy Silk** — A defect in silk yarns or fabrics consisting of little specks caused by the fibres splitting and curling up.

**Married Yarn; Double End** — Two ends inadvertently running on to one spindle during spinning operations. This is usually caused by one end breaking and combining with an adjacent end and continuing to run in married form.

**Neppy Yarn** — A faulty yarn in which the incidence of nep occurs at a relatively high level to constitute a fault.

NOTE — Neppy yarns are sometimes used purposely as decoration, for example, *knickerbocker yarn*.

**Singling** — In yarn manufacturing, a condition caused by the breaking of one or more of the ends in doubling process and thus causing unevenness in the final product.

**Slubby Yarn** — A yarn that contains unintentional slubs.

**Slubs** — Short, abnormally thick places in a yarn or other fibrous strands.



**Slug** — A defect consisting of an abruptly thickened place in a yarn usually caused by the inclusion of fly or clearer waste along with the regular yarn.

**Twist Liveliness** — The effect caused by unbalanced torsional forces in any yarn, of sufficient magnitude to give rise to difficulties in processing or defects in the resulting fabric.

NOTE — Examples of this are snarling in processing and spirality in knitted fabrics.

**Twitty Yarn** — A irregular yarn or slubbing in which local concentrations of twist have accentuated the irregular appearance.

**Undrawn Yarn/Fibre-Filament** — Extruded yarn ( fibre filament ) the component molecules of which are substantially unoriented and which exhibits predominantly plastic flow in the initial stages of stretching.

NOTE — Undrawn yarn represents an intermediate stage in the production of man-made fibre yarns.

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